

Certain characteristics of the ...

S/636/61/000/000/006/013
D298/D303

of positive stereotype reflexes being eliminated. The fact that the nerve processes of the irradiated animals were able to concentrate in certain points at a much later stage indicated a general retardation of the cortex development in these animals. The experimental animals also exhibited an imbalance of the nerve processes in mobility, in addition to the other noted impairments. The destruction of the higher nervous activity which developed during the transformation process in the experimental animals is thought to be the result of an overstrain of the inhibiting process mobility. The results of observations of the specialized reactions of sub-cortex origin - washing, scratching, licking - are indicative of a weakening in the cortex functioning of the large cerebral hemispheres in the experimental animals. A long delay of the specialized sub-cortex reactions in addition to a much later strengthening of the differentiation than in the normals further indicated a retardation of the cortex development. An elevated mobility in the experimental animals was evaluated as a further sign of retarded development. The following major conclusions are formed: 1) Irradiation of rabbits on the 23rd day of embryonic development with a

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400 r dose of X-rays causes destruction of their general development, becoming evident in the postnatal period (weight drop, earlier maturity, destruction of fur cover growth). 2) The experimental animals, in addition to a general retarded development, show severe impairment of the functioning of higher divisions of the central nervous system: a) weakening of the processes of stimulation and inhibition and a tendency of the nerve processes to extensive irradiation, b) a drop in mobility of the nerve processes whereby the inhibition process is more inert than that of stimulation; 3) A delay in the cortex development of the large cerebral hemispheres and the subsequent relationship between the cortex and sub-cortex formations are thought to be the results of the functional impairment of the higher divisions of the central nervous system, observed in the experimental animals. There are 4 tables. ✓

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AUTHOR: Kruglikov, R.I.

TITLE: Certain characteristics of the functions of the higher divisions of the central nervous system in adult rabbits, irradiated during the embryonic period

SOURCE: Piontkovskiy, I.A. Vliyaniye ioniziruyushchego izlucheniya na funktsiyu vysshikh otdelov tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy potomstva. Moscow, Madgiz, 1961, 114 - 127

TEXT: Data are submitted of an investigation performed on adult rabbits irradiated on the 23rd day of embryonic development, regarding the functioning of the higher divisions in the central nervous system. The O.I. Malinovskiy method (1952) of food procuring conditional reflexes was used, starting at the age of 4 months. The experiments were performed in 2 stages. Simultaneous complex stimulants were used during the first stage as the positive and inhibiting signals. During the second stage, simple light stimulants were introduced which had formerly been used as light components of the

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first stage complex stimulants. Observations of the animals' general development and their weight dynamics were made. A total of 13 control and 12 experimental rabbits, male and female, were investigated. The adult experimental rabbits weighed less than the normals just as in the postnatal period. The conditional-reflex mobility specialized reactions in the experimental animals were found to be extended in time. The duration of the mobility reactions was determined as the ratio of the reaction area and its amplitude and was found to equal 0.71 in the normals and 1.06 in the experimental rabbits. The latter showed a delay of the intersignal reactions. The use of simple light conditional stimulants revealed a significant differences between the normal and experimental animals. A comparison of the conditional-reflex mobility reaction parameters also revealed certain differences. The amplitude of the mobility reaction in the experimental rabbits was found to be lower than that of the normals, whereas the ratio of the reaction area to its amplitude, partially characterizing the reaction duration, was much higher in the former. One of the characteristic features in the behavior of the experimental rabbits was the clear-cut display of

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sub-cortex reactions - licking, washing, and especially digging. A morphology check was made at the 15-month period on some of the normal and experimental rabbits. A sharp difference was noted in their respective brains through macroscopic analysis. Experiments led to the following assumptions: Adult rabbits, irradiated on the 23rd day of embryonic development with a 400 r X-ray dose, also display severe destruction of the higher central nervous system: A large number of omissions of the conditional specialized mobility reflexes is noted, whereby, in the first stages of investigation, a large number of omissions was primarily connected with the fact that the experimental rabbits displayed an inhibited specialized reaction in response to the conditional signal, whereas the general mobility reaction remained intact. Instability of certain conditional reflexes indicated severe disruption of the analytical-synthetic mechanisms of the cortex resulting in a predominance of parallel communications over successive ones at this particular stage of work. Instability of the specialized conditional reflexes, the presence of a large number of intersignal reactions and data on the delayed occurrence of the first zero in response to the dif-

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ferentiated stimulant - all indicated that the experimental animals had an extended stage of conditional reflex generalization. A strengthening of the conditional reflexes connected with their specialization was reached relatively late or not at all in the experimental rabbits. The process of internal inhibition was severely damaged in the latter. The following general conclusions are formulated: 1) Rabbits irradiated in the antenatal stage weigh much less than the normals. 2) The former show an impairment of the analytico-synthetic mechanism of the cerebral cortex, resulting in destruction of the synthesis of highly-specialized communications. The ability to synthesis of the more primitive communications is maintained. 3) The mobility of the nervous processes in the experimental rabbits is reduced. 4) Due to a weakening of the inhibiting effect of the cortex on the sub-cortex in antenatally irradiated animals, there is a destruction of the interrelationship between the cortex and sub-cortex. 5) Described impairments of the conditional-reflex activity are the result of a severe underdevelopment of the brain in the experimental animals. There are 2 figures and 6 tables.

Card 4/4

KRUGLIKOV, R. I.

"Influence of ionizing radiation on the functions of the central nervous system" by N. N. Livshits. Reviewed by R. I. Kruglikov. Radiobiologiya 2 no.3:508-511 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BRAIN)
(SPINAL CORD) (LIVSHITS, N. N.)

PIONTKOVSKIY, I.A.; KRUGLIKOV, R.I.

Some characteristics of higher nervous activity in animals subjected to antenatal ionizing radiation. Report No.6: Characteristics of higher nervous activity in postnatal ontogenesis in rabbits subjected to rays during the period of organogenesis. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.7:35-38 J1'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Instituta vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. E.A. Asratyan) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyom chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinyam.

L 34167-66 EW(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6026015

SOURCE CODE: UR/0247/66/016/002/0274/0291

AUTHOR: Meyerson, F. Z. (Moscow); Kruglikov, R. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Interrelationship of the genetic apparatus with the physiological function of the neuron as a factor in the mechanism of conditioned reflexes and memory

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, v. 16, no. 2, 1966, 274-291

TOPIC TAGS: conditioned reflex, neuron, animal physiology, animal genetics, RNA, DNA, cytology, biologic metabolism

ABSTRACT: In the course of this survey of the pertinent published literature it is established that the reinforcement of new conditioned reflexes requires an adequate synthesis of RNA on DNA templates whereas, on the other hand, previously established firm reflexes may persist fairly long despite the inhibition of DNA-dependent synthesis of RNA. On the basis of experiments with the effect of the inhibition of protein synthesis on conditioned reflexes and memory, involving the use of the antibiotic puromycin, which inhibits the transport of amino acids and ribosomes and disturbs their protein synthesis, it is established that intracerebral administration of ribonuclease leads to the same effects as the administration of puromycin -- the destruction of the developed conditioned reflexes. An analysis of the findings of various investigators on the role of nucleic acid synthesis in the mechanism of conditioned reflexes and memory gives considerable reason to believe that the realization of intra-neuron interrelationship between the genetic apparatus of the cell and the cell's function plays a decisive role in the formation of inter-neuron connections as well as in the formation of the multi-neuron systems representing the structural basis for the reinforcement of conditioned reflexes and memory. The tests were carried out at the Laboratory of Neuroradiology/headed by Professor I. A. Piontkovskiy/, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology, AN SSSR.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Jun65 / ORIG REF: 045 / OTH REF: 077
Card 1/1 UDC: 612.833.81

ACC NRI AP6025389 SOURCE CODE: UR/0366/66/002/007/1155/1157

AUTHOR: Kruglikova, R. I.; Kalinina, G. R.; Khayetskaya, Y. V.; Leonova, G. S.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova)

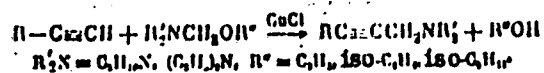
TITLE: The use of alkoxy methylamines in the preparation of α -acetylenic amines

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1155-1157

TOPIC TAGS: acetylenic amine, alkoxy methylamine, ACETYLENE COMPOUND, AMINE, CHEMICAL REACTION

ABSTRACT:

The previously unreported I-V acetylenic amines (see table) were obtained by the Mannich reaction in the presence of CuCl using alkyl-alkoxy methylamines as aminomethylating agents:



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UDC: 547.312+547.233

ACC NR: AP6025389

Hydrogenation of I over a Pd/BaSO₄ catalyst yielded amine VI. Composition and properties of the acetylenic amines are shown in the table.



| No. | R | X | Yield (%) | bp (p mm) | d ₄ ²⁰ | n _D ²⁰ | mp, °C | | Found | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Found | Calcd | C | H | N |
| I | C ₆ H ₅ | — | 76 | 101–103* (0.05) | 0.8611 | 1.4790 | 73.99 | 75.98 | 77.40 | 11.32 | 11.16 |
| II | C ₆ H ₅ | NC ₄ H ₉ | 74 | 120–123 (0.04) | 0.8950 | 1.4930 | 81.00 | 82.81 | 74.34 | 11.36 | 14.70 |
| III | C ₆ H ₅ | NC ₄ H ₉ | 80 | 114–114.5 (0.4) | 0.9070 | 1.4798 | 73.81 | 74.16 | 71.31 | 10.83 | 17.80 |
| IV | C ₆ H ₅ | S | 73 | 141–143 (0.35) | 0.9548 | 1.5051 | 87.31 | 87.60 | 84.32 | 10.13 | 18.18 |
| V | C ₆ H ₅ | S | 74 | 120–123 (0.7) | 0.9718 | 1.5151 | 89.41 | 89.42 | 84.05 | 9.09 | 18.23 |
| VI | NC ₄ H ₉ | NC ₄ H ₉ | 83 | 79.5–80 (0.04) | 0.8400 | 1.4582 | 82.46 | 82.96 | 75.04 | 14.80 | 18.88 |

| No. | Formula | Calculated % | | | R ₁ | mp | | |
|-----|--|--------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | C | H | N | | Picrate | Hydroxide | Hydrochloride |
| I | C ₁₂ H ₁₈ N ₂ | 77.36 | 11.36 | 11.28 | 0.68 | 184.5–185 | 184–184.8 | 184–184.8 |
| II | C ₁₈ H ₂₈ N ₂ | 74.17 | 11.41 | 14.42 | 0.54 | 147.5–148.5 | — | 217–219 |
| III | C ₁₈ H ₂₈ N ₂ | 71.43 | 10.70 | 17.80 | 0.31 | 105–105.5 | — | — |
| IV | C ₁₈ H ₂₈ N ₂ S | 68.59 | 10.06 | 9.94 | 0.64 | 121–122 | 121–122 | — |
| V | C ₁₈ H ₂₈ N ₂ S | 64.28 | 9.93 | 12.58 | 0.43 | 131–131.5 | 175.5–177 | — |
| VI | C ₁₈ H ₂₈ N ₂ | 74.94 | 14.94 | 18.94 | — | 178.5–179 | — | 182–183.5 |

Orig. art. has: 1 table.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 2/2

KRUGLIKOV, R.M.; RIPS, S.M.

Determination of the production capacity of single-screw extrusion machines. (friction and counterpressure not considered). Analytical investigation. Plast.massy no.6:33-36 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Extrusion process) (Plastics)

KRUGLIKOV, R.M.; HIPS, S.M.

Determining the capacity of single-screw extrusion machines, taking into account the friction forces (without the counterpressure). Plast. massy no.7:55-58 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Extrusion process) (Plastics industry—Equipment and supplies)

KHUGLIKOV, R.M.: RIPS, S.M.

Determination of the capacity of a single-screw extrusion machine
taking into account friction and counterpressure. Plast.massy
no.8:50-52 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Extrusion process)

S/030/62/035/004/008/022
D202/D301

5.13.0

AUTHORS: Kudryatsev, M. T., Kruglikov, S. A., Vorob'yeva, G. P.
and Zubov, M. S.

TITLE: A study of the smoothing effect of some nitrogen con-
taining heterocyclic compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1962, 777-781

TEXT: The authors tested quinoline, methyl-quinolinium iodide, quinaldine and acriflavin as smoothing agents in nickel electroplating and worked out optimal conditions for their use. In their opinion only quinaldine may be of practical use, because quinoline and its methiodide have comparatively small smoothing effects and give brittle deposits. Acriflavin produces a favorable effect but only in a very narrow concentration range, which makes it unsuitable for practical purposes. An addition of saccharin to electrolytes containing quinoline or its derivative gives a less brittle plate, but markedly lessens the smoothing effect of these compounds. Experimental details and the obtained results are given. There are

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A study of the ...

5 figures, 1 table and 13 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. A. Watson and J. E. Edwards, Trans. Inst. Metal Finish, 34, 167, 222, 1957; E. Raub, Plating, 46, 486, 1958; S. E. Beacom and B. J. Riley, Metal Ind., 95, 103, 1959; S. E. Beacom and B. J. Riley, J. Electrochem. Soc., 106, 300, 1959.

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

Card 2/2

4
 (2)
Electrosynthesis of p-aminodimethylaniline sulfate S. A. ~~Levashov~~ and S. S. ~~Kuznetsov~~ Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 94, 912-144 (1954). The following relationships were observed in the electrolytic synthesis of p-Et₂NC₆H₄-NH₂·H₂SO₄ in a diaphragm cell with perforated Pb sheet cathode and anode, with 15% H₂SO₄ anolyte, from p-Et₂NC₆H₄NO (I). With 3 amp./sq. dm. c.d., catholyte of 17 g. I, 0.5 ml. concd. H₂SO₄, and 85 ml. MeOH, the best yield (material) of 95% was obtained at 25°, but the best current yield (81%) was attained at 40°. With higher temp. there was more loss of product through oxidation by the atm. Increase of c.d. from 1.2 to 5 raised the material yield (max. 95% at 4 amp./sq. dm.) but lowers the current yield from 87% to 74% (at 4 amp./sq. dm.). The highest material yield of 97% was obtained when the electrolyte contained 20 g. I per 8 ml. H₂SO₄. In the original formulation of the electrolyte (cf. above) the best concn. of H₂SO₄ was about 0.5-8 ml. per 85 ml. MeOH. G. M. Kosolapoff

1. Chlen-korrespondent akademii nauk SSSR.
 (Electrochemistry) (Sulfates)

Аннотация, 20-3-38/59

AUTHORS Khomyakov, V.G., Kruglikov, S.S.,
Izgaryshev, N.A., Corresponding Member of the AN USSR. (Deceased)

TITLE Electrochemical Oxidation of β -Picoline. (Elektrokhimicheskoye okisleniye β -pikolina).

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 3, pp. 557 - 559 (USSR.).

ABSTRACT The easy electrochemical oxidation of picolines with the formation of the corresponding aldehydes and pyridine carbon acid together with oxidation products of the pyridine ring was proved by a number of publications. Data on the influence of the composition of the electrolyte and the electrolysis control on the production rate of the separate products are, however, missing. In this paper the results from the study of the process mentioned in the title are given. By preceding experiments it was shown, that β -picoline can only be oxidized electrochemically on platinum and lead anodes in acid media, if these anodes are previously covered with a layer of dioxide. Fig. 1 shows the influence of the quantity of current Q , which the electrolyte allowed to pass on the production of nicotinic acid, in its relation to substance and current. This acid can be easily oxidized further. Picoline, however, is oxidized much faster. The increase of nicotinic acid production at the beginning of the electrolysis, graphed over the current, indicates a transformation of unstable intermediate oxidation products of β -picoline, for ex. of pyridine β -aldehyde, into nicotinic acid. A variation of the anode current density in the range from 1 to 10 Ampe / dm² hardly

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Electrochemical Oxidation of β -Picoline.

influences the nicotinic acid production. The decrease of production with dropping temperature is apparently connected with the growing specific weight of secondary reactions at high temperatures because the total current consumption remained almost stationary with rising temperatures. A marked change in the production of nicotinic acid takes place with rising acidity in the case of constant total velocity of the oxydation of organic substances. The maximum production of nicotinic acid can be reached at a comparatively wide "acidity-diapason": from 11 to 17 N. The rise in the acidity during the electrolysis at the expense of the electric transmission is proportional to the amount of electricity which was allowed to pass. Therefore the initial concentration of sulfuric acid in experiments which changing concentration of β -picoline was selected in such a way, that the average acidity in all experiments was about the same. It was not supposed to surpass the limiting values corresponding to the maximum production of nicotinic acid. (table 3). (There are 3 tables and 1 figure).

ASSOCIATION Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni "D.I. Mendel'ev".
(Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.D.I.Mendel'eyeva).

SUBMITTED February 21, 1957.

AVAILABLE Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

Card
KRUOLIKOV, S. S.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The electrosynthesis of nicotinic acid". Moscow, 1958. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical-technological Inst im D. I. Mendeleev), 150 copies (KL, No 2, 1959, 121)

KHOMYAKOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; FIOSHIN, M.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KRUGLIKOV, S.S.

Electrochemical synthesis of organic substances. Khim. nauka i prom.
3 no.4:432-438 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Chemistry, Organic--Synthesis)
(Electrochemistry)

AUTHORS: Khomyakov, V. G., Kruglikov, S. S., SOV/79-28-10-59/60
Berezovskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Electrosynthesis of Nicotinic Acid (Elektrosintez nikotinovoy
kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 10,
pp 2898 - 2902 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Only few papers have been published on the electro-
chemical oxidation of β -picoline into nicotinic acid
and of quinoline into quinolinic acid which is readily
decarboxylized into the former. Thus attempts have been
made to convert the α -, β - and γ -picolines into the
corresponding aldehydes by means of electrical oxidation,
but yields were poor (Ref 1). In the same way, the
electrolytical oxidation of β -picoline into nicotinic
acid was carried out in 30% sulfuric acid, and that
of quinoline into quinolinic acid was carried out
in 75-80% (Ref 2). There are also well-known attempts
to obtain nicotinic acid from nicotine, anabasine,
and N-methylanabasine by means of electrosynthesis

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Electrosynthesis of Nicotinic Acid

SOV/79-28-10-59/60

(Ref's 4-6). The electrochemical synthesis of the two acids is of great interest as it dispenses with oxidizing agents and catalysts; however, publication data on this synthesis do not suffice to warrant its practical utilization. In the paper under consideration, which deals with the electrochemical oxidation of β -picoline, the authors have investigated the influence on the nicotinic acid yield of the current quantity flowing through the electrolyte, of the current density, temperature, of the added quantities of Mn^{++} and Cr^{+++} , of the β -picoline concentration and of the sulfuric acid concentration. An investigation was also made into the effect of the conditions under which the electrolysis is carried out on the speed of the electrooxidation of β -picoline into nicotinic acid. In addition to this, the influence of the concentration of sulfuric acid and of quinoline on the quinolinic acid yield in the electrooxidation of quinoline was examined. There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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Electrosynthesis of Nicotinic Acid

SOV/79-29-10-59/60

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut (Moscow Chemotechnological Institute imeni D.I. Mendeleev and All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Vitamins)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1957

Card 3/3

S/539/61/000/032/009/017
D247/D301

AUTHORS: Kruglikov, S.S., Kudryavtsev, N.T. and Sobolev, R.P.
TITLE: Investigating electrolytes for smooth nickel plating
PERIODICAL: Moscow. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 32,
1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti elektrokhemii, 259-265

TEXT: The authors mention the development of additives for smooth electroplating which has taken place in the USA and concludes that the composition of the nickel electrolyte given, used with the addition of 0.5 g/l of coumarin at a pH of 4-6 and a current density of 4-6 amp/dm² at 50 ± 2°C with mechanical stirring provides good conditions for a semi-lustrous smooth nickel plate. The influence of the various electrolyte conditions has also been studied using a quantitative measurement of the smoothing capacity. There are 7 figures and 4 non-Soviet bloc references. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: W.R. Meyer, Proc. Am. Electropl. Soc., 24, 123 (1936); D.G. Foulke and O. Kardos, Proc. Am. Electropl. Soc., 43, 172, 181, (1956);

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Investigating electrolytes ...

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J.D. Thomas, Proc. Am. Electropl. Soc., 43, 60, (1956); S.A. Watson and
J. Edwards, Tr. Inst. Met. Finish., 34, 167, 222, (1957).

Card 2/2

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; VOROB'YEVA, G.F.; L'VOVSKIY, V.M.

Effect of ripple current on surface leveling in nickel plating.
Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:877-879 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.
(Nickel plating)

KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; COROB'YEVA, G.F.; ZUBOV, M.S.

Surface-leveling action of some nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:777-781 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Heterocyclic compounds) (Electroplating)

S/080/62/035/004/009/022
D202/D301

5.1310

AUTHORS: Kruglikov, S. S., Kudryatsev, N. T., Vorob'yeva, G. P.
and L'vovskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Investigating electrolytes for smooth nickel plating

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 55, no. 4, 1962, 781-786

TEXT: The aim of this study was to check the hypothesis of Western investigators: Watson, Edwards, Foulke and Kardos, concerning the mechanism of the action of smoothing agents in nickel electroplating. The present authors used a pulsating d.c. and coumarine and quinaldine as smoothing agents, these compounds being added to the electrolyte separately or in mixture. The results proved that in the smoothing process the relative speed of diffusion of the agent to various parts of the cathode is the decisive factor. The addition of coumarine is most effective between 20 - 30°C; when an excess of this compound is used the electrolyte becomes self-regulating, as the coumarine solution remains saturated during the whole plating process. The addition of a mixture of the above compounds

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Investigating electrolytes for ...

is recommended, an even nickel plate being obtained in a wider range of conditions, and much more compact than with single agents. Experimental details and results are given. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. A. Watson and I. Edwards, Trans. Metal Finish, 34, 222, 1957; D. G. Foulke and O. Kardos, Proc. Am. Electroplater's Soc., 43, 172, 1965; O. Kardos, Proc. Am. Electroplater's Soc., 43, 181, 1966.

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

Card 2/2

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; VOROB'YEVA, G.F.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; YARLYKOV, M.M.;
ANTONOV, A.Ya.

Mechanism of surface leveling in the electrodeposition of metals.
Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.4:911-914 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D.I.Mendeleeva.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.
(Electroplating)

KRUOLIKOV, S. S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N. T.; AVTONOV, A. Ya.; DRIBINSKIY, A. V.

"A study of levelling in nickel and copper."

Report to be submitted to the International Council For the Electrodeposition and Metal Finishing, 6th International Metal Finishing Conference, London, England, 25-29 May 64.

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; VOROBYEVA, G.F.; ANTONOV, A.I.

"On the Mechanism of the Action of Levelling Agents in the Electrodeposition of Metals."

Report presented at the 11th meeting CITCE, Intl. Comm. of Electrochemical Thermodynamics and Kinetics, Moscow, 19-25 Aug 63.

Mendeleev Chemico-Technological Institute, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., prof.; KRUGLIKOV, S.S., kand. khim. nauk;
VOROB'YEVA, G.F., kand. khimich. nauk

Electrolytic metal plating with the leveling of the surface
of articles. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5:493-501 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; ANTONOV, A.Ya.; DRIBINSKIY, A.V.

Use of a rotating disk electrode for the study of the mechanism of
surface leveling in electrodeposition of metals. Trudy MKHTI no.44:
74-79 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

KREGLIKOV, S.S.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.; VOROB'YEVA, G.F.

Method of determining the concentration of leveling additives in
solutions for the electrolytic application of metallic coatings.
Zashch.met. 1 no.4:439-441 JI-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleeva.

KRUGLIKOV, S.S.; SINYAKOV, Yu.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T.

Diffusion control of thiourea consumption in a sulfate electrolyte
for copper plating. Elektrokimiia 2 no.1:100-103 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva. Submitted March 30, 1965.

TOFANOV, I.; ANISIMOV, G.; GORBENKO, Ye.; KRUGLIKOV T.; LOMEYKO, P.;
NIKOLAYEV, M.

Awarding premiums for new equipment in production. Sots.trud
4 no.2:45-52 P '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Inventions, Employees)
(Rewards (Prizes, etc.))

KRUGLIKOV, T.P., inzh.

New machines for the mechanization of sugar-beet harvesting.
Mashinostroenie no.2:104-105 Mr-ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Sugar beets--Harvesting)

YUDOVICH, V.G.; KHEBRODOV, A.D.; SOLONEVICH, Ya.A.; VENTS, V.I.;
PANGV, F.S.; BELYAYEV, A.N.; ALAD'IN, O.I., (Sov. U.S.S.R.);
YOROB'YEV, A.I.; PECKOF'YEV, Ya.V., SOLOV'YEV, Ya.A.;
KUZ'MIN, A.V.; ZHIDONIS, V.Yu.; ZOLIN, A.V.; ZATSEV, Ye.I.;
DOBROSLAVSKIY, V.L.; TROMIN, Ya.N.; DRYAGIN, Ye.R.;
KOROLEV, V.F.; KERIMOV, N.B.; KRATCHENKO, A.S.; RYVAL, V.A.;
GURCHENKO, A.P.; KUGLIKOV, T.P.; CHERNIAROV, P.A.; KERNIK,
N.K.

Authors' certificates and patents. Machine no. 1:101
103 Jan-F '69. (Sov. U.S.S.R.)

KRUOLIKOV,V.

They assist in bringing radio to the collective farms. Radio
no.10:57 0'55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Chkalov Province--Radio in agriculture)

KRUGLIKOV, V. (Sverdlovsk)

Anna Andreevna's second profession. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.13:
30-31 JI '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Sverdlovsk--Women--Employment)

KRUGLIKOV, V. (Krymskaya obl.); TATARSKAYA, N. (Krymskaya obl.)

Continuation of the legend. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.18:12-16 S '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

KHUGLIXOV, V.M.

Effect of splenectomy and of a block of the reticulo-endothelial system upon the course of experimental leptospirosis. Zhur.mikro-biol.epid.i immun. no.3:87-88 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Voronezhskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(Leptospirosis) (Reticulo-endothelial system) (Spleen)

KRUGLIKOV, V.M.

Effect of sleep produced by medication of artificial temperature reduction and hibernation upon the course of leptospiral infection in spotted suslik. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.7:99 J1 '54.
(MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Vorneshskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(LEPTOSPIROSIS)

Abstract U-7920, 8 Mar 56

KRUGLIKOV, V.M.

Experimental study on the pathogenesis of anicteric leptospirosis;
experiments on puppies. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.12:57-66
D 154. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Voronezhskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (dir.
V.M.Kruglikov)
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, experimental.)

KRUGLIKOV, V.M.; SHAL'NEVA, A.M.; GUZACHEVA, V.Ya.; ZAYTSKY, A.A.; POKROV-
SKAYA, Ye.V.

Sources of leptospirosis in nature; data on Stavropol' Territory.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.11:60-64 N '56. (MLM 10:1)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok i Krayevoy
protivotulyaremiynoy stantsii.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiology,
animal as source of infect. (Rus))

KRUGLIKOV, V.M.; SHAL'NEVA, A.M.; GUZACHEVA, V.Ya.; ZAYTSEV, A.A.; LYASHENKO, V.D.;
POPOVA, Ye.V.

Studies of natural foci of leptospirosis in certain region of the Stav-
ropol Territory. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i imun. 29 no.8:51-54
Ag. '56. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok i Krayevoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiology,
natural foci in Russia (Rus))

SPIVAK, M.Ya.; ARGUDAYEVA, N.A.; NABIYEV, E.G.; CHISTOVICH, G.N.;
RIVLIN, M.I.; SEMENOV, M.Ya.; KRUGLIKOV, V.M.; SHAL'NEVA, A.M.;
TITROVA, A.I.; RAYKIS, B.N.; MILYAYEVA, Ye.N.; BRUDNAYA, E.I.;
GODINA, I.F.; VOL'FSON, G.I.; SOSONKO, S.M.; KOLESINSKAYA, L.A.;
VYSOTSKIY, B.V.; MALYKH, F.S.; MIROTVORTSEV, Yu.I.; SYCHEVSKIY,
P.T.; GOPACHENKO, I.M.; KARPITSKAYA, V.M.; FETISOVA, I.A.;
MARTINYUK, Yu.V.; BMDINA, I.A.

Annotations. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:128-131
Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Kemerovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kemerovskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.3 (for Spivak, Argudayeva). 2. Iz
Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni
Lenina (for Nabyev). 3. Iz Leningradskogo kozhnogo dispansera
No. 1 (for Chistovich, Rivlin). 4. Iz Rostovskoy oblastnoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Semenov). 5. Iz
Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok (for Kruglikov,
Shal'neva, Titrova, Raykis). 6. Iz Kuybyshevskogo instituta
epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Tsentral'nogo insti-
tuta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Milyayeva). 7. Iz
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhelezn-
dorozhnoy gigiyeny Glavnogo sanitarnogo upravleniya Minis-
terstva putey soobshcheniya i Detskoy polikliniki st. Lyublino

(Continued on next card)

KRUGLIKOV, V.M.; RAYKIS, B.N. (Stavropol')

Changes in the number of binuclear cells in the liver in leptospirosis. Arkh. pat. 24 no.9:39-43 '62.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Stavropol'skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta i syvorotok (dir. - kand. med. nauk. V.M. Kruglikov).

SHAL'NEVA, A.M.; KRUGLIKOV, V.M.; TITROVA, A.I.; LUKINA, R.A.

Exploration of a method for obtaining dry leptospira cultures.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immn. 42 no.8:144-145 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

ACC NR: AP7004266

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/003/0031/0033

AUTHOR: Sankovskiy, Ye. A. (Candidate of technical sciences), Kruglikov, V. V.

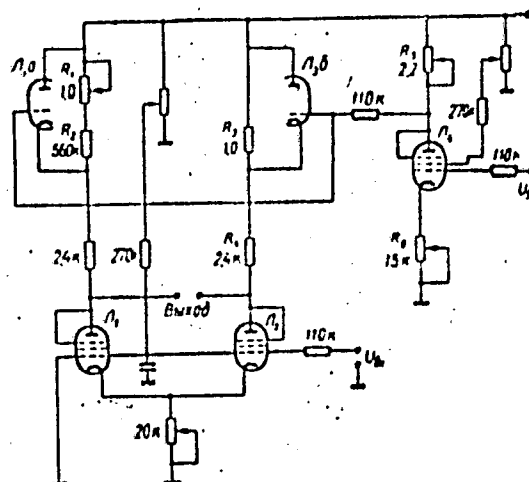
ORG: none

TITLE: Inertialless electronic device with controlled gain

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 3, 1966, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: electronic amplifier, controlled gain amplifier, automatic control system

ABSTRACT: Intended for use in adaptive control systems, an electron-tube amplifier (see figure) is proposed which consists of a balanced amplifier (two upper tubes) whose anode loads are shunted by internal resistances of two other (lower) tubes. The latter are controlled by a separate (right) tube whose grid circuit receives the control voltage from the automatic system in question. Typical controlled-gain curves are shown. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.



Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 621.375

KRUGLIKOV, V. Ya.

"Investigation of the Problems of Tehhnological Performance of Reactors for the Production of Synthol With a Pulverised Catalyst." Sub 24 Apr 51, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni Academician I. M. Gubhin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

KRUGLIKOV, V. YA

FILE # 100-401000 **DOJ/DOJ**

Заказчик по результатам проверки и/или встречной слитки, а также
Диагностика качества

MANUFACTURING PROGRAMS, 1. Early Developmental (General Industry) The sections of the Conference on the Development of Production Forces in Eastern Europe
Moscow, USSR, April 1960. P. (Series) Available from: [unintelligible]
all Technology Library Series also included, 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademija nauk SSSR, Sovet po izucheniyu prirodi vostochnykh stran.

Butterfield Donohi, E.F. Butella (Dorewood) Chief Mt., Acidobacteriales; M.A. Larrow, "po", Acidobacteriales; S.T. Vol. "Therich, Acidobacteriales, V.T. "Stratella, Acidobacteriales;

[illegible][illegible]

P.T. Wells, Jr., *Writer of Economic Statements*; G.L. Kydonieff, *Consultant of*

Balances; and H. G. School Library, Committee of Accounts Balances; All mortal Board of this volume: S. T. Hall (Director) (Supp. Bd.); O. F. Drury, Deputy

V. J. Kowalyk, Director; Ed. & Publishing Board: A. L. Dzwilarsky; Tech. Ed.: R. T. Buzgali.

particular, calls upon us to increase the number of engineers and economic planners connected with the industrial development of Northern Siberia.

[illegible][illegible]

THE LIBRARY OF THE

small R. A. Lissnergo. As soon (Director of Organic Chemistry) David R. D.
Lissnergo, as soon (Director of Organic Chemistry) David R. D.
Lissnergo, as soon (Director of Organic Chemistry) David R. D.

Professor, Institute of Chemical Sciences, University of Cambridge, 1913 Road, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA, and D.A. Boland (Correspondence) [Institute of Chemical Sciences, University of Cambridge, 1913 Road, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA]

63

72 *Journal of Interpersonal Violence 28(1)*

76
Production of Fusion Agents for Ionization and Non-Ionization Cross

for the Processing of Petroleum and Gas and for the Production of Synthetic (Candidate of Technical Sciences, VTIIM), V. G. Kopylov (Candidate of Technical Sciences, VTIIM),

Chemical Products and Fuels

and 5/12

SC7, 64-53-6-10/15

AUTHORS: Gel'perin, N. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Kruglikov, V. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Aynshtoyn, V. O.

TITLE: Heat Exchange Between a Pseudoliquefied Layer and the
Surface of a Single Tube With Lengthwise and Transverse
Circulation of Gases (Teploobmen mezhdu psevdoozhi-
zhennym sloyem i poverkhnost'yu odinochnoy trubyy pri yeye
prodol'nom i poperechnom obtekanii (gazami))

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 6, pp 358-363 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the fact that the process referred to in the
title is widely used in industry the laws governing heat
exchange between heating surfaces and the pseudoliquefied
layer of the solid has not been sufficiently investigated.
The data to be found in the references about the influence
of the geometrical parameter of the layer and the surface
of heat exchange in the case of a steady gas circumcircula-
tion are contradictory. The present paper describes investi-
gations aimed at clarifying this question. It contains a sketch
of the test plant and a description of the cylindrical re-

Card 1/2

SOV/64-58-6-10/15

Heat Exchange Between a Pseudoliquefied Layer and the Surface of a
Single Tube With a Longwise and Transverse Circulation of Gases

actor and heating element. Temperature measurements were carried out with a millivoltmeter PPTV -1. Sand grains of different sizes were used in the tests. Among the conclusions drawn from the results there are some which are in accordance with the statements made by A. A. Voytekhov, A. P. Zinov'yeva and D. I. Orochko (Ref 5). Furthermore, data given by A. N. Planovskiy and P. I. Nikolayev (Ref 9) are referred to. The results of experiments with a transverse circumcirculation of gases are in accordance with data given by Hoerden (Ref 19) and Leva (Ref 20), but contradict those furnished by Dow (Ref 21) and Brötz (Ref 22). According to Wamsley (Ref 23) and Walton (Ref 24) the heat emission coefficient reaches a maximum in the base of the pseudoliquefied layer. The dependence of the heat emission coefficient on the location of the surface of heat exchange in the boiling layer was already pointed out in the paper by Wicke (Ref 27), but no quantitative data were then given. Data furnished by Mickley (Ref 28) and Reed (Ref 29) are also given. There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 30 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

SOV/65-58-12-8/16

AUTHORS: Rapoport, I. B; Kruglikov, V. Ya. and Bol'shov I. I.
 TITLE: The Development of a Highly Effective Synthesis Process
 From CO and H₂. (O razrabotke vysokoproizvoditel'nogo
 protsessa sinteza iz CO i H₂)
 PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 12,
 pp 36 - 41 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: The following three problems have to be solved for ach-
 ieving a highly effective industrial synthesis process
 on a stationary iron Fe catalyst: (1) heat elimination
 has to be at a required level while maintaining the
 necessary temperature for the synthesis process; (2) stable
 heat conditions have to be maintained and (3) the re-
 action $2CO = CO_2 + C$ has to be suppressed, and the nega-
 tive effect of carbon deposition reduced to a minimum.
 The influence of circulation on the rate of the synthesis
 reaction has to be evaluated (Ref.1). The authors used
 the formula proposed by Zeligman and Anderson (Ref.2)
 and derived further equations. They found that under
 industrial conditions (when the concentration of H₂
 equals 40 to 60% and the rate of conversion equals 60 to 80%)
 an increase in the coefficient of circulation leads to a
 decrease in the reaction rate which is independent of

Card 1/5

SOV/65-58-12-9/18

The Development of a Highly Effective Synthesis Process from CO and H₂

the magnitude of the rate constant and consequently, also of the chemical properties of the catalyst. This decrease in the active component can be compensated by increasing the flow of mass of CO+H₂ to the catalyst particle. An alternative way is to increase the reaction temperature which causes acceleration in the side reactions of methanisation and decomposition of CO. These assumptions were confirmed by experiments carried out on a pilot plant. The diameter of the reaction tube was 19, 21 and 25 mm. The height of the catalyst layer 4,000 mm; up to 2 litre of catalyst were used. Purified synthesis gas (CO : H₂ = 1 : 1.1 or CO : H₂ = 1 : 1.2), containing 15% of inert material, was used as starting material. Three different samples of catalysts were prepared for investigating the effect of circulation on the reaction rate when carrying out the process on catalysts having different macro-structures. The catalyst samples were preformed at pressures from 0 - 10,000 kg/cm² which caused changes in the density varying from 3.4 to 5.1 g/cm³ and changes in the porosity between 57 to 36%. Results are given in a Graph

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SOV/65-53-12-3/16

The Development of a Highly Effective Synthesis Process from CO and H₂

on page 39. The rate of conversion of CO + H₂O increases on granulated catalysts (when the preforming pressure equals 0 kg/cm²) with increasing circulation coefficient. An increase in the circulation coefficient, when using catalysts preformed at a pressure of 10,000 kg/cm², leads to a decrease in the rate of conversion of CO + H₂O. At 5,000 kg/cm² pressure the rate of conversion is practically independent of the circulation coefficient. These phenomena are explained. Results obtained during the investigation of the dependence of the degree of conversion on the circulation coefficient, and also on kinetic characteristics confirm the possibility of compensating the decrease in the conversion by changing the macrostructure of the catalyst. The most effective catalyst was obtained when preforming was carried out at a pressure of 5,000 kg/cm². Under the given synthesis conditions (volume rate equals 1,000 hours⁻¹, circulation coefficient equals 2 and the degree of conversion of CO + H₂ equals 70 - 80%) the decomposition of CO proceeds at a relatively fast rate, and in this way it was possible to achieve 20 - 30 day runs. Experiments were also carried out on decreasing the heat separation

Card 3/5

SOV/65-58-12-8/16

The Development of a Highly Effective Synthesis Process from CO and H₂

and on intensifying the heat elimination by decreasing the volume rate or the conversion rate. Runs were carried out at 70% degree of conversion and volume rates of 1000 & 400 hrs⁻¹, and it was found that at the latter volume rate the heat separation was reduced to 60%, and the length of the run increased from 33 to 90 days. The heat elimination can be intensified at a given height of a catalyst layer and circulation coefficient by decreasing the diameter of the reaction tubes. Reaction tubes with a diameter of 25.21 and 19 mm were tested at a height of the catalyst layer of 4,000 mm, and a circulation coefficient of 2. The process can be carried out in tubes with an internal diameter of 19 mm. The following optimum conditions for this process are specified: volume rate 1,000 hours⁻¹, pressure 30 atms, circulation coefficient 2, temperature 310°C, a ratio of CO:H₂ in the synthesis gas of 1:1.2; diameter of the reaction tube 19 mm and degree of conversion of CO + H₂ 60%. Results of a 93-day run of the reactor, using an iron catalyst preformed at a pressure of 5,000 kg/cm², are given. Disadvantages of the

Card 4/5

SOV/65-58-12-8/16

The Development of a Highly Effective Synthesis Process from CO and H₂

process lie in the high yield of light products and the small diameter of the reaction tubes. It was also found that the yield of the middle fractions can be increased by using very active and selective catalysts and that larger diameter reaction tubes can be used when increasing the linear velocity of the gas. There are 1 Figure and 4 Soviet References.

ASSOCIATION:VNII NP

Card 5/5

KRUGLIKOV, V. YA.

ВЫСШЕЕ ПОСРЕДСТВО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОГО ПОИСКА
СИНТЕЗА ИЛИ КОДИНГА
В. Я. Кругликов, В. В. Роговский, А. В. Роговский,
А. В. Роговский

VIII Mendeleev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry in
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1979

abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 15 March 1979.

составе установили. Показано, что катализаторы, дающие ста-
бильную работу катализаторов в условиях высокотемпературного
процесса.

VAYNSHTEYN, B.P.; KAGAN, L.Kh.; RAPOPORT, I.B.; KRUGLIKOV, V.Ya.;
KAPKIN, V.D.

Hydrogenation of some oxygen-containing compounds over precipitated
iron-copper catalysts. Neftekhimia 2 no.1:100-105 Ja-F '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

(Hydrogenation) (Catalysts)

GEL'PERIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRUGLIKOV, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk;
AYNSHTEYN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the geometrical characteristics of a fluidized bed
and of a surface of heat transmission on heat transfer between
the bed and the surface placed into the bed. Nauch.zap.
Ukrniiproekta no.8:23-33 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Fluidization) (Heat—Transmission)

GEL'PERIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRUGLIKOV, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk;
AYNSHTEYN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Heat transfer between the fluidized bed and a single tube
placed into the bed. Nauch.zap.Ukrniiproekta no.8:34-47 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)
(Fluidisation) (Heat—Transmission)

VAYNSHTEYN, B.P.; KRUGLIKOV, V. Ya.; RAPOPORT, I.B.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.A.;
KAGAN, L.Kh.; PLOKHINSKAYA, Ye.A.; VOLYNSKIY, A.V.; MUZOVSKIY,
V.V.; KLEVTSOVA, V.P.; Prinsipali uchastiye: MICHAN, A.I.;
KONOVAL'CHIKOV, L.D.; AYNShTEYN, V.G.; KVASHA, V.B.; CHELYANOVA,
D.P.; ZAYTSEVA, A.F.; ANDREYEVA, T.A.

New way to synthesize oxygen compounds from carbon monoxide
and hydrogen over iron-copper catalysts. Trudy VNII NP no.
9:177-196 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KRUGLIKOV, Ye.I.

Free skin grafting in primary treatment of open wounds of the
hand and fingers. Ortop.travm. i protez. 20 no.1:40-45 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (zav. - dots. S.P. Vilesov)
Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir - prof. I.V. Sidorenkov).

(HAND, wds, & inj.

free skin transpl. in primary ther. (Rus))

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION, in various dis.
hand inj., free transpl. (Rus))

KRUGLIKOV, YE. I., CAND MED SCI, "FREE TRANSPLANTATION OF
wide
~~EXTENSIVE~~ FULL-THICKNESS SKIN FLAPS IN THE PRIMARY TREATMENT
OF OPEN INJURIES OF THE WRIST AND FINGERS." GOR'KIY, 1961.
(GOR'KIY STATE MED INST IMENI S. M. KIROV). (KL-DV, 11-61,
228).

-264-

KRUGLIKOV, Ye.I.

Technic for partial finger resection in the light of functional
results. Khirurgiia no.9:63-64 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (zav. - doktor med.nauk
S.P. Vilesov) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(FINGERS..SURGERY)

KRUGLITOV, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk (Orenburg (obl.), Fed'atsionnaya ul., d.46)

Dermatoplasty with primary tenorrhaphy in hand and finger injuries.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.7:26-30 JI '84.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.P.Vilesov)
Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

~~KRUGLIKOV-ORECHANYI, L.~~ [Kruklykov-Hrechanyi, L.]

"The root of life." Znan.ta pratsia no.6:30 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Ginseng)

KHUGLIKOV-GRECHANYI, L. [Kruhlykov-Hrechanyy, L.]

Awakened city. Znan.ta pratsia no.2:4 P. 160.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Mongolia--Cities and towns, Ruined, extinct, etc.)

KRUGLIKOV-GRECHANYI, L. [Kruhlykov-Hrechany, L.]

Our calendar. Znan.ta pratsia no.2:29 P '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Months)

KRUGLIKOV-GRECHANYI, L. [Kruhlykov-Hrechanyi, L.]

Kiev. Znan. ta pratsia no.5:22 My '60.
(Kiev--Name)

(MIRA 13:10)

KRUOLIKOV-GRECHANYI, L. [Kruhlykov-Hrechanyi, L.]

Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskyi. Znan.ta pratsia no.7:9 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy--History)

KRUGLIKOVA, A.I.

Comparison of precipitation with the change in the lapse rate of the relative
geopotential and in the barometric tendency in the frontal zone. Trudy TSNIGMA
no.1:34-49 '50.

(MLRA 6:9)

(Precipitation (Meteorology))

AUTHOR: Kruglikova, G. SOV/138-53-4-7/13

TITLE: The Manufacture of Tyres for Racing Motorcycles.
(Konstruktsiya shin dlya sportivnykh mototsiklov).

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr.4. pp. 26 - 28 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The motorcycle industry of the USSR has been manufacturing a series of new racing motorcycles during the last two years. Their advantage lies in increasing the travelling speed to 230 km/hour. Considerable research work was carried out by the Leningrad Tyre Factory during 1953 - 1956, and three types of tyres for racing cycles were developed, the new tyres having improved road holding properties. This was achieved by "rounding off" the profile (Fig.1). A protective treading is used on the front wheels (Fig.2). The rigidity of the tyres was improved to achieve increased critical speeds by raising the inner pressure (2.5 - 4.5 kg/cm²), and by increasing the angle of the cord fibres to 60°. The LShZ also investigated the manufacture of tyres for standard motorcycles. Details of three new types of tyres for standard motorcycles, which were developed during 1956 by OKB of the Leningrad Tyre Factory, are given, and cross-sections of same are shown in Fig.5. All the

Card 1/2

The Manufacture of Tyres for Racing Motor-Cycles. SOV/138-58-4-7/13

aforementioned tyres were tested during Soviet and International sports competitions, and were found to be satisfactory. There are 5 Figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Tyre Factory. (Leningradskiy shinnyy zavod).

Card 2/2 1. Tires--Design 2. Tires--Production 3. Tires--Applications

KRUGLIKOVA, G.N.; IOFFE, I.L.

Use of plastics in the Gorkiy Economic Region. Mashinostroitel'
no.5:7-8 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Gorkiy Province--Plastics)

16.6500

S/044/62/000/005/052/072
C111/C444

AUTHORS: Kruglikova, L. G., Krylov, V. I.

TITLE: Numerical Fourier transformation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1962, 45-46,
abstract 5V222. ("Dokl. AN BSSR," 1961, 5, no. 7, 279-283)

TEXT: Considered is the approximative calculation of the cosinus
and sinus transforms by aid of mechanic quadratures. One supposes that
the function $\varphi(x)$ which is connected with the transformed function $f(x)$
by the relation $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x} f(\frac{x}{2})$, for large x has the asymptotic represen-
tation

$$\varphi(x) \sim \frac{1}{(1+x)^{1+s}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^i} (s > 0).$$

The construction of quadrature formulas for the integrals $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \varphi(x) dx$

with the weight functions $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ proves to be impossible
according to the author even in special cases, if one demands that these

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formulas ought to be exact for a maximal number of functions $(1+x)^{-s-1-1}$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots$). Therefore these integrals were split in

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) f(x) dx, \text{ and } \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

where the second integral does not depend on the parameter α and can be calculated by the quadrature formula with the Jacobi weight function. For the first integrals there exist quadrature formulas of the Gaussian kind with respect to the system of functions

$(1+x)^{s-1-1}$. The proof follows for the weight function $1 + \cos x$. The knots x_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$) of the mentioned quadrature formula are roots of a polynomial of n -th degree which on $(0, \infty)$ is orthogonal to all polynomials of lower degree with the weight

$\frac{1 + \cos x}{(1+x)^{2n+8}}$. The coefficients are

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$$A_k = \frac{(1+x_k)^{2n+s}}{\omega'_n(x_k)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 + \cos x}{(1+x)^{2n+s}} \frac{\omega_n(x)}{x - x_k} dx$$

where $\omega_n(x) = (x-x_1)(x-x_2) \dots (x-x_n)$. A representation of the rest is given. The quadrature process converges for continuous $\psi(x)$ for which the product $(1+x)^{1+s} \psi(x)$ has a finite limit value for $x \rightarrow \infty$. For the quadrature formulas with the weight

$1 + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ one gives a table for $s = 1$ and $n = 1(1)5$ of the numerical values of the knots x_k and the coefficients A_k with 11-3 important figures. Examples of integral calculations by aid of these tables are given.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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KRUGLIKOVA, Lyudmila Gennad'yevna

[Tables for numerical Fourier transformation] Tablitsy
dlia chislennogo preobrazovaniia Fur'ie. Minsk, Nauka i
tekhnika, 1964. 29 p. (MIRA 18:4)

ACC NR: AP6036953

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3177/3180

AUTHOR: Kastal'skiy, A. A.; Kruglikova, L. N.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of uniaxial compression on the radiative recombination of germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3177-3180

TOPIC TAGS: germanium single crystal, radiative recombination, compressive stress

ABSTRACT: The radiative recombination of germanium was studied at liquid nitrogen temperature under uniaxial compression acting along the [111] and [100] crystallographic axes. n-Germanium with an antimony concentration of $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ was used. Changes in the spectra of radiative recombination under the influence of changing loads are explained in terms of changes taking place in the conduction band. For certain samples at high pressures (at 2000 kg/cm^2 for compression along [111] and 4000 kg/cm^2 along [100]), the spectrum expanded considerably toward the infrared side, and as the pressure increased further, a broad maximum appeared which was 0.027 eV distant from the first maximum; upon removal of the load, the spectrum recovered its original shape. Although the origin of the second maximum is unclear, it does not appear to be due to radiation through dislocations, but to some local states arising in the forbidden band. In conclusion, authors thank S. M. Ryvkin for a useful discussion and a

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ACC NR: AP6036953

steady interest in this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

KRUGLIKOVA, M., kand. istoricheskikh nauk, ispolnyayushchiy
obyazannosti dotsenta; TUPITSINA, M., starshiy prepodavatel'
politicheskoy ekonomii

With the progressive collectives of the Black Sea. Mor. flot
25 no.10:6-7 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra filosofii Odesskogo vysshego inzhenernogo morskogo
uchilishcha (for Kruglikova). 2. Kafedra istorii partii Odesskogo
vysshego inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha (for Tupitsina).

Kruglikova, N. S.

81412

S/020/60/132/06/37/068

B004/B005

5.4400

AUTHORS:

Neymark, I. Ye., Chertov, V. M., Sheynfayn, R. Yu.,
Kruglikova, N. S.

TITLE:

Synthesis of Specific Silica Gels by Modification of Their Surface

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 6,
pp. 1356-1359

TEXT: It was the object of this investigation to give basic properties to silica gel by means of chemical modification, thus increasing its capacity of adsorbing acid substances. Hydrated samples of coarsely porous silica gel were treated with mono-, di-, or triethanolamine: a) at 100 - 160°C in a glass flask with return-flow cooler, or b) in an autoclave at 160 - 250°C. The content of aminoalcohol groups in the modified silica gels was determined by washing with titrated hydrochloric acid and back titration of the extract with lye. The silica gel adsorbed

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1.2 - 13.5 milliequivalents of ethanolamine per gram, with 1.2 - 1.75 meq/g being bound very strongly, probably by chemical means. Fig. 1 shows that the adsorption of methanol vapor was reduced in the case of modified silica gel. The adsorption of acetic acid was increased (Fig. 2) like that of CO₂ gas (Fig. 3), whereas the adsorption of diethyl amine was reduced (Fig. 4). These data confirm that desired properties can be obtained by suitable treatment of silica gels. It is assumed that also a selectivity for basic substances can be attained by treatment with acid radicals. There are 4 figures and 16 references: 13 Soviet, 2 English, and 2 German. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo
Akademii nauk USSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy
of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

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Synthesis of Specific Silica Gels by
Modification of Their Surface

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B004/B005

PRESENTED: February 22, 1960, by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1960

X

Card 3/3

SHEINFAYN, R.Yu.; KRUGLIKOVA, N.S.; STAS', O.P.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Mechanism of the formation of a porous silica gel structure. Part 1:
Effect of the acid treatment of hydrogel on the size and packing density
of xerogel particles. Koll.zhur. 25 no.6:732-738 N-D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR imeni Pisarzhevskogo, Kiyev.

POLATAYKO, P.I.; KRUGLIKOVA, N.G.; FIOLOVA, V.S.; GALICH, I.N.; SKARCHENKO, V.K.

Dehydrogenation of n-hexane on molybdenum-sulfide catalysts.
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:53-54 Ap-Ju '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

CHERTOV, V.M.; SHEYNFAIN, R. Yu.; KRUGLIKOVA, N.S.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Stepwise methosylation of silica gel and its adsorption properties.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.2:190-196 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pissarzhevskogo AN USSR.
(Methoxylation) (Silica)

MEYER, G.Ye.; KRYAZEV, V.Ye.; KRYAZOVA, L.S.; PAVLOV, V.V.

Modification of the formation of silica gel porous structure.
Part 2: Role of the aging of silicic acid hydrogel in the
formation of the porous structure of silica gel. Zhur.
26 no. 1: 95-99 3-9 '64.

(Sov. 19:10)

1. In the 1st stage of the formation of silica gel porous structure.

AKIMOV, V.S.; CHEREK, I.I.; KHUGLIKOVA, O.S.

Intensifying the deciling of fairly oil-free paraffins and petrolatums
and the dewaxing of oils. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:117-130 '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

CHEREK, I.I.; DADAYAN, G.T.; CHERNOBRIVENKO, I.A.; KRUGLIKOVA, O.S.;
SUSHKO, L.G.

Industrial experience in obtaining paraffin from a lubricant
distillate of sour crudes. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:34-43 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

HAZAROV, I.N.; SHEREMETOVA, T.V.; KRUGLIKOVA, R.I.

Heterocyclic compounds. Part 48. 1-carbalcoxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl-
-piperidone. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.12:3510-3515 D '56. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V. Lomonosova.

(Piperidone)

Kruglikova, R. I.

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AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N.; Kruglikova, R. I.; and Bukhtenko, L. A.

TITLE: Heterocyclic Compounds. Part 49. Synthetic Anesthetics. Chap. 11. Esters of 1-carbalkoxyalkyl-2,5-Dimethyl-4-Piperidols (Geterotsiklicheskiye soyedineniya. 49. Sinteticheskiye Obezbolivayushchiye veshchestva. XI. Slozhnyye efiry 1-karbaalkoksialkil-2,5-dimetil-4-piperidolov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 88-93 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In order to study the effect of the structure of compounds on the physiological activity, the authors synthesized several piperidol-base anesthetics by a) reduction of 1-carbalkoxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone; b) reaction of 2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidole with esters of alpha-halogeno substituted acids and c) by adding ethyl acrylate to 2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidol. The products obtained were later converted into their homologous acids (acetates, propionates and benzoates). These compounds can also be considered as analogues of eucaines, and open cocaine in which the ester group is not oriented among the carbon atoms of the piperidine ring but in the substitute near the nitrogen. The hydrogenation of 1-carbethoxymethyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone under 125 atm hydrogen pressure in the presence of a nickel catalyst led to the formation of a

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Heterocyclic Compounds. Part 49.

mixture of stereoisomeric 1-carbethoxymethyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidoles from which only one crystal isomer with melting point of 95-96° was separated. Reference is made to the I. N. Nazarov and associates test (4) where the reduction of 2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidone under various conditions led to the formation of 3 stereoisomeric forms of 2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidoles (alpha, beta and gamma) of the 4 forms theoretically possible. Pharmacological tests showed that some of the products obtained were anesthetically inactive. Benzoate hydrochloride of 1-carbethoxymethyl-2,5-dimethyl-4-piperidole was closed to novocain in its anesthetic properties.

There are 5 references, of which 4 are Slavic

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology (Moskovskiy Institut Tonkoy Khimicheskoy Tekhnologii)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1955

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

ADDUCTION R.I.
AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., and Kruglikova, R. I.

79-2-16/58

TITLE: Synthetic Anesthetics. Part 12. Esters of Tertiary Gamma-Dialkylamino-propanoles and Gamma-Dialkylaminobutanols (Sinteticheskiye obezbolivayushchiye veshchestva. XII. Slozhnyye efiry tretichnykh gamma-dialkilamino-propanolov i gamma-dialkilaminobutanolov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27, No 2, pp. 346-354 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate the physiological activity of tertiary amino-alcohol esters and to establish their dependence upon the structure (nature of the radicals at the tertiary carbon atom, nature of the amino group, presence of substitutes in the amino-alcohol chain), the authors synthesized a number of amino-alcohols and homologous esters. Tertiary gamma-dialkylamino propanoles and butanols were obtained from the reaction of Grignard reagents with beta-dialkylaminopropionic and beta-dialkylaminopbutyric esters which in turn were obtained with good yields through the addition of secondary amines to methylacrylate and ethylcrotonate. It was noticed during the Grignard reaction with methyl-beta-dimethylaminopropionate that an increase in the radical of

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